

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.

Received up to 20th May, 1880.

POLITICAL.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* of the 12th May states that the *Pioneer* is of opinion that the Government should bestow the Amirship of Kabul upon Abdul Rahman, who is endeavouring to revive disorder in Afghanistan by repeatedly issuing proclamations for a *jihad*. Our contemporary states that of all the Afghans he is most capable of ruling and appreciating the friendship of the English, and that he is well aware what has been the fate of Sher Ali and Yakub Khan, who listened to the evil advice of Russians. It will be remembered that the *Pioneer* is a semi-official organ. The Government may have been induced by the opinion of our contemporary to send a mission to Abdul Rahman. We agree with our contemporary in thinking that he is an able and experienced man. But in our opinion it would not be wise to place him on the throne. He has received many favours from the Russians, and therefore we should have no faith in him. It is surprising that our Anglo-Indian contemporaries express their opinions with-

Circulation,
1,250 copies.



out taking into consideration such obvious facts, and still the Government readily follows their advice.

Circulation,
685 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 15th May states that an Anglo-Indian newspaper has expressed an opinion to the effect that Yakub Khan should be sent back to Kabul and replaced on the throne. The British officers at Kabul have repeatedly declared that his recall to Afghanistan is simply out of the question. His recall will be very detrimental to British prestige. His conduct at the time of the late outrage on the Kabul embassy has shown him quite incapable of ruling. It is difficult to realize what necessity there is to re-appoint him Amir. We have already conquered Afghanistan and brought the Afghans to their senses. The small opposition that there is still in the country will disappear as soon as a new Amir is appointed. In our opinion it would be very unwise to place Yakub Khan again on the throne.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
685 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbar* of the 14th May states that the natives must have read the article which lately appeared in the *Pioneer* about Kashmir with a strong feeling of surprise and grief. If the information given in that article is true, it is a matter of regret to the well-wishers of India and of the British Government for two reasons :—First, because the illegal act with which the Maharaja of Kashmir is charged would not only cast a blot upon him but upon all the native chiefs. Secondly, because the Government of India would be obliged to do what it is very unwilling to do. It obviously cannot tolerate such conduct on the part of the Maharaja. The native chiefs are bound to consider its friends as their own friends and its enemies as their own enemies. The question is whether the Maharaja of Kashmir has committed the act referred to. We are not yet in a position to answer this question. However,

we are disposed to consider the rumour to be false on two grounds:—First, it is difficult to realise that any native chief, especially a man of such intelligence as the Maharaja of Kashmir, would be so foolish as to commit any act, for the sake of an imaginary good, which he is convinced would lead to the loss of his state as soon as it is discovered. Secondly, the Maharaja of Kashmir has always been treated with great honour by Government. The treaty stipulations that exist between the Government of India and the Kashmir state are very satisfactory. It appears from the treaty of the 16th March, 1846, by which the sovereignty of Kashmir was granted in perpetuity to Maharaja Gulab Singh, that Kashmir possesses more liberty than any other native state. Sir Robert Fillimore, who holds a responsible appointment in the public service in England, is of opinion that the Maharaja of Kashmir is an independent chief. Sir Travers Twiss was also of the same opinion. It appears inconceivable that the Maharaja, who holds such a high position and privileges, could have been guilty of such misconduct. He should be very thankful to our contemporary for giving him timely warning. If the Government of India really has any suspicions against him, which we however do not believe, he should at once try to remove them from its mind before Lord Lytton makes over charge of the office of Viceroy to Lord Ripon. Moreover, he should endeavour to improve his administration and remedy the defects, if there are any. He should appoint very able and honest officers. Just as he has sent for Pandit Har Sahai and bestowed a high post upon him, he should send for some other able Kashmiris from the Panjab, North-Western Provinces, &c.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

A correspondent of the *Dabdaba Qaisri* of the 15th May states that the High Court has lately transferred the parganas of Basoli and Sahaswan, in each of which there is

The transfer of Basoli and Sahaswan from Bareilly to Sháhjahánpur.

Circulation,
220 copies.

a munsif's court, from Bareilly to Sháhjahánpur. The transfer will be a source of great inconvenience and loss to the suitors. The suitors who live in Gannor and in the neighbouring villages will have to traverse the districts of Moradabad and Bareilly in going to Sháhjahánpur. If the separation of Basoli and Sahaswan from Bareilly was considered indispensable, the former should have been added to Moradabad and the latter to Sháhjahánpur. The editor remarks that Basoli and Sahaswan had already once been transferred from Bareilly to Sháhjahánpur, but owing to the inconvenience which this arrangement caused to the people they were retransferred to Bareilly. Since then, whenever the civil work has been considered too heavy in Bareilly, an additional subordinate judge has been temporarily appointed in the district. In our opinion, the two parganas in question should not be transferred from Bareilly. When there is a large increase in the number of suits in the district, an additional subordinate judge should be temporarily deputed to it, as has hitherto been the practice.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Dabír-i-Hind* of the 15th May quotes an extract from the *london Times* of the 3rd April, in which the latter states that the British Government can not look with indifference at the appointment of Abdul Muttalib, who is a prejudiced Musalman, in the place of the late Sherif of Mecca, because the Sherif exercises a great influence over the whole Muhammadan world, especially over the Indian Musalmans, and the Turkish officials in Turkey do not punish Musalman offenders with severity; and refers to some cases in which Turks are said to have killed Christians and to have been acquitted. In commenting upon the above extract, the *Dabír-i-Hind* remarks that similarly, whenever a European has killed a native in India, he has been acquitted on the ground of having been insane or on some other pretext, or been lightly punished. Either the Turks have learned this

The alleged ill-treatment of converts by Englishmen.

police
the
taki
of M
have
thro
even
Som
did

Th
dian
ment

as t
is n
espe

Lo
admi

two
unj
Sec
dea
sign
suc
from
soon
min
min
abo
cial
on
me
our
but

policy from Englishmen, or *vice versa*. When Englishmen do the same thing in India, our contemporary is not justified in taking the Turks to task for doing it. As regards the Sherif of Mecca, the editor of the *London Times* should undoubtedly have been appointed Sherif! The Musalmans kill Christians through prejudice, as stated by our contemporary, but at all events they never give any trouble to their co-religionists. Some Englishmen treat converts worse than the Musalmans did their slaves.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* of the 15th May approves of the reductions lately made by the Secretary of State

Circulation,
630 copies.

The abolition of the Indian Ecclesiastical Department.

in the pay and outfit allowances of some high Indian officials, and argues that

as the Government of India pursues a policy of toleration, it is not justified in maintaining the Ecclesiastical Department, especially at such a time of financial pressure.

The *Quisar-ul-Akhbar* of the 16th May states that the

Circulation,
200 copies.

Lord Lytton's Indian administration.

natives should rejoice over the results of the late parliamentary elections on

two grounds:—First, because the rule of the Conservatives, who unjustly saddled India with several heavy burdens, is at an end. Secondly, because the Liberals, from whom we expect a great deal of good, have come into office. Lord Lytton has resigned the Viceroyalty, and Lord Ripon been appointed as his successor. The question is whether Lord Lytton's departure from India is a matter of joy or regret to the natives. As soon as he set foot on the Indian soil, he recorded the famous minute on the Fuller case. It excited great hopes in the minds of the people, but they have not been realised. He abolished the cotton import duties, which has proved prejudicial to the interests of India, imposed new and heavy taxes upon us, and passed the Arms Act, which has deprived us of the means of self-defence, and the Press Act, which has gagged our mouths. We were only allowed to look on and hear, but not to speak. His most important act was the Kabul war.

Mere imaginary dangers induced him to wage a war against the poor Afghans which will probaly last until they are all killed. Millions sterling have already been spent on it and our troops have been sacrificed, but the object of the war has not yet been attained. One of the reasons advanced by the advocates of the war in support of their policy is that the Afghans had begun to increase their military strength and to strengthen their friendly relations with the Russians, and that their object in doing this was obviously to injure British interests in the East. Anyone who is well acquainted with the past history of Afghanistan and the causes of the failure of the Russians to obtain a footing on the banks of the Oxus will be induced to compare this policy with that of a man who, on seeing a dead body lying on the ground in a forest, should begin to cut it in pieces, in the belief that an evil spirit is about to enter it and to attack him. Moreover, it has been alleged in defence of the war that the Afghans hated the English. But mere hatred on their part was no sufficient reason to wage war against them. Hence it is obvious that the war was quite unnecessary. It has involved a great loss of men and money, and the north-western frontier of India, which was hitherto as strong as a wall of iron, has now become, as it were, as weak as a wall of mud.

Circulation,
50 copies.

The *Mitra Vilas* of the 17th May states : In our last Lord Lytton's Indian issue we briefly referred to the chief Administration. events of Lord Lytton's administration and expressed our joy at his departure from India. To-day it is our object to express our gratitude to him. He has done no good to us to deserve our thanks, but we are thankful to him for the evil he has done to us. Perhaps the reader will be surprised to hear this, but he should remember the story of Dhruva in the Hindu mythology. The slight offered to him by his step-mother when he was yet a child induced him to go to the forest and perform auster-

terities. When his prayer was granted by Vishnu he returned home. On his return he first went to pay his respects to his step-mother. When he was asked why he showed so great respect to her, he replied that if she had not slighted him, he would not have performed the austerities and obtained the honours which were bestowed upon him by Vishnu. It is on this principle that we tender our thanks to Lord Lytton. Had he not oppressed us, we would not have endeavoured to free ourselves from his oppressions. His misrule induced the "dumb" natives to speak, to establish political associations in the country, to appeal to the tender-hearted British people at home on their behalf, and to send a "nigger" to England to bring their oppressors into disrepute there. Should we not be thankful to him for these things? He has taught us to appreciate the freedom of the press by imposing restrictions upon it. He was a pliant tool in the hands of Lord Beaconsfield. When we saw that the Viceroy only did what he was bid to do by the Home Government, we were induced to appeal to the British public for the redress of our grievances, and not to be content with merely appealing to the Government of India. We are very thankful to him, as we have above stated. However, we are so displeased with his oppression that we do not wish him to remain a moment longer in India. It is our earnest prayer that our new Liberal Viceroy may speedily arrive in India and redress our grievances.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām** of the 12th May states that the minute recorded by Lord Lytton on the Fuller case and the address delivered by him at the late Imperial Darbar at Delhi raised great hopes in the minds of the natives. But they have been disappointed. It is to be regretted that Lord Lytton's acts widely differed from his words. We never expected that we would be

Circulation,
1,250 copies.

The same subject.

* The *Akhbār-i-Ām* is published at the same press as the *Mitra Vilas*.

exposed to such severe treatment at the hands of a Viceroy of such liberal views and high birth as Lord Lytton. He at first gave some encouragement to the vernacular press, but soon after gagged it. He expressed his friendship with the native chiefs, but still he apprehended danger from their armies. He said that he took a deep interest in the welfare of the natives, but the new Civil Service Rules which he has passed have quite disheartened them. He was accustomed to express his sympathy with India, but still he saddled it with the whole cost of the Afghan war, abolished the cotton import duty, and passed the Factory Act. In short he said one thing and did another. When such an impartial Viceroy is about to depart from India, we cannot but regret his departure! It would be a good thing if he had pursued the same policy in Afghanistan as he did in India. He should have first won the goodwill of the Afghans by making great promises to them, and then he might have ordered the British troops to kill them. In this way a speedy conquest would have been effected and their pride humiliated. But he treated them with justice honesty, and kindness. Will they not express regret at his departure? If he has the sympathy of such a hardhearted people as they, what does he care for the weak and dumb natives of India?

Circulation,
125 copies.

The *Pramod Sindhu* (Amraoti) of the 17th May complains

The use of thatched roofs in Berar. that fires are very frequent in Berar, and urges that, in order to check their frequent occurrence, the tahsildars of the province should endeavour to discourage the use of thatched roofs by the people for covering their houses. If houses were covered with tiles instead of straw, they would not catch fire so readily and would also look better than they do at present. The number of houses having thatched roofs has been largely reduced in some districts in the Bombay Presidency through the exertions of the mamlatdars.

POST-OFFICE.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Panjab* of the 17th May Circulation
660 copies.
 The post-office, Rohtak, Panjab. complains of delay in the delivery of letters at Rohtak, and ascribes the delay to the frequent transfer of peons from the Rohtak post-office. No peon is allowed to remain more than one month at the post-office.

Reduction in the newspaper postage rates. Circulation,
275 copies.
 The following is an extract from the *Jaipur Gazette* of the 12th May :—

“In Australia the postal charge on newspapers is called a tax on knowledge, and hence all newspapers by inland post in that colony are absolutely free of postage. There is much reason in this argument, and well may the Indian Government take a hint from the above and grant us at least a reduction in the newspaper postage rates, which will be a great boon to the native press.”

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Aftab-i-Panjab* of the 17th May, Circulation,
660 copies.
 A theft lately committed in Gujranwalla. writing from Gujranwalla, states that the subordinate native police officers who are promoted from the rank and file are generally very dishonest. They are as it were robbers in disguise. Of course there are some honourable exceptions to the rule. A theft was lately committed at a house in a village in Gujranwalla, and property worth about three thousand rupees stolen. When the theft was reported to the police-station, a police serjeant was sent to the scene of action. With the assistance of two or three professional tracers he succeeded in reaching the place where the stolen property had probably been buried by the thieves. In the meantime he was bribed by the thieves. He did not search the place and returned to the village. Moreover, he caused some valuable ornaments out of the stolen property, worth about one hundred rupees, to be buried by the thieves at an empty house situated outside the village, which

belongs to the uncle of the person who has lost the property. On the following day he searched the house of his own accord and found the ornaments. The case is now pending decision in court. The best proof of the extortion of the subordinate police officers is that their style of living is generally beyond their pay. It is to be regretted that the guardians of the lives and property of the people should themselves oppress them.

The *Jám-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad) of the 9th May (received on the 15th idem), in its local news columns, complains of the prevalence of fever at Moradabad.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Vrita Dhára* of the 10th May (received on the 16th idem) refers to the Company recently started in England to work the gold mines in the Wynaad, in the Madras Presidency, and urges upon the natives the importance of establishing Joint Stock Companies to encourage trade and commerce in India.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Afshar-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	1880. May 14th & 17th	1880. May 17th & 20th respectively.	660 copies.
2 <i>Afsar-ul-Akhbar</i>	Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto	Weekly	M u h a m m a d Akbar.	" 17th	" 20th	123 "
3 <i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Khawaja Usaf Ali,	" 14th	" 17th	280 "
4 <i>Ahsan-ul-Akhbar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Husain Khan	" 13th	" 17th	120 "
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 15th	" 18th	125 "
6 <i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 12th	" 14th	1,250 copies (including 380 copies taken by Govt.)
7 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 11th	" 15th	80 copies.
8 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Golab Rai	" 15th & 18th	" 17th & 20th respectively.	282 copies (including 65 copies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	Almorah,	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Sada Nand	" 15th	" 20th	50 copies.
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i>	Shabjahanpur.	Urdu	Ditto	Moti Mian	" "	" 17th	20 "
11 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Chandan Lal	" "	" 19th	185 "
12 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mir Nusar Ali	" 14th	" 17th	380 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
13 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhdar</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Weekly	Tegh Bahadur	May 17th	May 20th	100 copies.
14 <i>Arya Darpan</i>	... Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Monthly	Bakhtawar Singh	For January	18th	300
15 <i>Ashaatul-Sunnat</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	For March	16th	350
16 <i>Berār Mitr</i>	... Ellichpur,	Marathi	Weekly	Eknath Sakha Ram,	May 11th	14th	105
17 <i>Berār Samachar</i>	... Akola	Marathi-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 17th	19th	250
18 <i>Bhārat Bandhū</i>	... Aligarh	Hindi	Ditto	Tota Ram	14th	16th	140
19 <i>Daddaba-i-Qaisri</i>	... Bareilly	Urdu	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 15th	19th	220
20 <i>Daddaba-i-Sikandri</i>	... Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain	" 17th	"	409
21 <i>Dabir-i-Hind</i>	... Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	" 15th	15th	250
22 <i>Gulastah Humayun</i>	... Budaun	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Afzal Ali	1st	20th	...
23 <i>Gwalior Gazette</i>	... Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu,	Weekly	...	" 9th	15th	...
24 <i>Indian Punch</i>	... Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Noroz Ali Khan	16th	18th	275
25 <i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	... Jaipur	Hindi-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Mahendro Nath Sen.	" 12th & 15th	" 15th & 18th respectively.	"
26 <i>Jalwa Tār</i>	... Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Rai Ganeshi Lal	16th	19th	100
27 <i>Jām Janshed</i>	... Moradabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	9th	15th	250
28 <i>Karasmah</i>	... Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaquub,	" 17th	19th	550 copies (in-
29 <i>Kāshī Patrika</i>	... Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Baleshwar Prasad,	" 14th	16th	cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)

30 *Khair Khwah-i-A'lam* Delhi ... Urdu ... Ditto ... Mir Hasan ... 16th ... 105 copies.

31 *Khair Khwah-i-Fun-Gujran-* ... Urdu ... Ditto ... Brij Lal ... 12th ... 600

30	<i>Khair Khwakh-i-Alam</i>	Delhi	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Mir Hasan	...	16th	...	19th	...	105	copies.
31	<i>Khair Khwakh-i-Pan-Gujranwala.</i>	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Brij Lal	...	12th	...	16th	...	600	"
32	<i>Koh-i-Nar</i>	Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jawwad Ali	...	15th	...	17th	...	630	copies (including 70 copies taken by Govt.)
33	<i>Lauh-i-Mahfuz</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Mehndi Husain Khan.	...	8th	...	"	...	100	"
34	<i>Lawrence Gazette</i>	Meerut	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din	...	10th	...	16th	...	325	copies.
35	<i>Mahad Akhbar</i>	Indore	Marathi	...	Ditto	...	Ganesh Beshunath,	...	14th	...	20th	...	175	"
36	<i>Mawar Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Gobardhan Das	...	10th	...	15th	...	100	"
37	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	...	14th	...	14th	...	150	"
38	<i>Mikr-i-Darakhshan,</i>	Delhi	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Nusrat Ali	...	11th	...	19th	...	300	"
39	<i>Mikr-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhib-ul-lah	...	15th	...	"	...	70	"
40	<i>Mitra Vids</i>	Lahore	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Mokand Ram	...	17th	...	"	...	250	"
41	<i>Musarrak Dilkusha,</i>	Bijnor	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ali	...	14th	...	18th	...	52	"
42	<i>Muraqa-i-Takzib</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Behari Lal	...	15th	...	20th	...	125	"
43	<i>Naiar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Amjid Ali	...	10th & 17th	...	14th & 20th	...	115	"
44	<i>Nairang Mazdama</i>	Muttra	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Meva Ram	...	15th	...	20th	...	185	"
45	<i>Najmul Akhbar</i>	Meerut	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Muhammad Hayat,	...	12th to 14th	...	17th to 19th	...	613	"
46	<i>Nar Afshan</i>	Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	...	13th	...	15th	...	460	"
47	<i>Nar-ul-Ab-e-r</i>	Allahabad,	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Roshan Lal	...	15th	...	17th	...	104	copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
48	<i>Nar-ul-Anwar</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	...	"	...	15th	...	350	copies.
49	<i>Nusrat-ul-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	Nusrat Ali	...	11th	...	19th	...	150	"
50	<i>Nusrat-ul-Islam</i>	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	"	...	"	...	40	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
51 Oudh Akhbār	.. Lucknow, Urdu	...	Daily	Sheo Prasad	1880. May 14th to 20th	1880. May 14th to 20th respectively.	685 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
52 Oudh Punch	.. Ditto ..	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	11th	14th	411 copies.
53 Penjab Punch	.. Lahore ..	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	"	"	240 "
54 Patiala Akhbār	.. Patiala ..	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	10th	"	300 "
55 Pramod Sindhu	.. Umraoti...	Marathi	Ditto	Eshvant Gobind Saktar.	17th	19th	125 "
56 Prince of Wales' Gazette.	Meerut ..	Urdu	Ditto	Rai Ganeshi Lal	12th	15th	70 "
57 Quasar-ul-Akhbār	.. Allahabad,	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad	16th	17th	200 "
58 Rasid-i-Am	.. Sialkot ..	Ditto	Ditto	Divan Chand	"	20th	700 "
59 Rakbar-i-Hind	.. Lahore ..	Ditto	Ditto	Nadir Ali Shah	18th	19th	425 "
60 Raksomai Hind	.. Delhi ..	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul Ghafur	13th	15th	...
61 Mohilkhand Akhbār	.. Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Bishan Sarup	8th & 15th	14th & 19th respectively.	115 "
62 Sadiq-ul-Akhbār	.. Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Abdul-Qudus	13th	16th	275 "
63 Saft-i-Hind	.. Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Revd. Rajab Ali	15th	17th	200 "
64 Ditto	.. Delhi ..	Ditto	Bi-monthly.	Bulaqi Das	13th	15th	125 "
65 Seld-ul-Akhbār	.. Budaun ..	Ditto	Weekly	Afsal Ali	"	16th	100 "
66 Shafar-ul-Sudar	.. Lahore ..	Arabic	Monthly	Maulvi Faisul Hasan.	15th	"	100 "

67	Sharaba Tahár	... Sháhjahán-Urdú	... Weekly	... Aziz Ahmad Khan,	17th	...	18th	...	70
68	Shola-i-Tár	.. Cawnpore, Ditto	... Ditto	... Haidar Ali	18th	...	20th	...	300
69	Urdú Akhbár	... Akola ... Marathi-Eng-lish.	... Ditto	... Dhondo Balkishan,	15th	...	19th	...	360
70	Vrit Dhara	... Dhar ... Marathi	... Ditto	... Hari Bhaskar	10th	...	16th	...	153

ALLAHABAD:

The 25th May, 1880. }

PRIYÁ DAS, M.A.,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

PRINTED AT THE N.-W. P. AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

100